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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for sublication wish to have rejected articles returne they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Mr. Knox and Mr. Root.

Who will bring about in the very near future an informal, unofficial, confiden ial conference between Secretary KNOX Senator Root concerning the general policy of this Government toward our Latin American neighbors? We are not thinking merely of Nicaragua.

There would be no impropriety in such meeting. Mr. Root is not only Mr. KNOX'S predecessor in the management of our relations with the South American and Central American republics: he is also a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the existing organon of the Senate; more than that, he other man living of the possibilities and significance of amity between our Government and their Governments and who has done as much as any man ever did to promote the desirable comnunity of sentiment and interest.

Who will render this great service to the republics of two continents? Who will bring together, for a frank talk over the waning of the Pan-American idea, distinguished Secretary of State and the eminent ninth member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations

Wheat.

crop of the country is produced in the and north of the Potomac and Ohio rivers. Within that region an increasing acreage yield is clearly shown by old days there were fine catalogues. the records. The average yield for the This is true; but these were few, and ten year period 1876 to 1885 was, acto the figures of the Department-of Agriculture, 141/2 bushels to the of private benefactors. What is really acre. Twenty years later, from 1896 to the point is that the museum now to 1905, the average was 16.45 bushels. and for 1906, 1907 and 1908 it was 18.3 It is impossible to attribute this gain solely to a mere succession of good years." It must be accounted for mainly by improved methods of cultivation and better business methods on the farm

oma and Texas, contribute only of acreage yield. The improves. The Western and Northstern States show on the whole an Perth to Melbourne and Sydney. provement, but it seems quite imble to treat the district collectively hout some unfairness to its parts. y are getting 30 bushels to the acre. tana. Wyoming and Colorado are comparatively small producers, they average 27 bushels an acre. asks, producing 44,000,000 bushels has vanished. 1908, is going ahead. Its average for

15.4 for 1896 to 1905.

The record of the Dakotas, with their abined production of more than 100,no oce bushels last year, exhibits no imvement in acreage yield in twentyyears. Kansas was the banner for quantity produced last year, ose rivals for second place. These three States produced about one-third of the sea. But all former dread seems been only 12.2 bushels an acre for the net three years, and that is less than it was fifteen years ago. The farm value of the wheat crops of these States for the last three years is given as an averright in his estimate of \$7.50 an acre as the "cost of rent and production for continuous wheat cropping," it is apparent that the profit of the growers as been approximately \$2.22 an acre Ohio, Indiana and Illinois produced one-half as much wheat last year Dakota. The crops of the former three exceeded those of the latter by werage \$17.32 an acre for their wheat by several days. In case of war thinly ge \$18.32 an acre on a 30,000,000 bushel

eduction. A fair inference from all this is that he tendency in the older States is toward an increased acreage yield and profit.

Wheat growing in the States east of the dying industry. The crop of these States in 1908 exceeded the crop of 1883 by about 30 per cent. The wheat question of the future has to do with the repetition in the newer wheat States of in the older States

of art at the Metropolitan Museum has closed, but its two catalogues remain. They are of a symptomatic sort: 'Catalogues when well done outlast the immediate occasion. These meet the requirement of durability. Dr. VALEN-TINER's catalogue of the Dutch paintings, and Mr. KENT's and Miss LEVY's catalogue of American antiquities, will serve for reference long after the cirnumstances of their origin are forgotten. It has not always been so with the handbooks of the Metropolitan Museum. To recall at length the outwardly sleazy and inwardly insubstantial lists of a few years ago would be ungracious. They are well forgotten. They probably were the best that an overworked and undermanned staff could be expected to produce. It would be equally unfair to fail to note that these excellent improvised catalogues of yesterday are an unmistakable symptom of better things.

To him who shrewdly reads their implications they mean that the staff of the museum has been put on a scientific basis, that its officers are no longer keepers solely, but experts, curators work overhauling collections abounding in forgeries erroneously labelled, confusingly displayed. Possibly the average visitor thinks that in the last five years the museum has merely s the man who knows more than any grown. To a scholar this quantitative gain, however gratifying in itself, is the least significant part of the story. The museum has simply been transformed. To a serious student of art the difference is that between darkness and light. This labor of identification and classification can never be adequately acknowledged. It represents the skill of many minds, bound not merely to do the urgent duty, but also to respect the limitations of their less fortunate predecessors. The whole story of the overhauling of the collections would be as sensational as pathetic. It. is well, perhaps, that it should not About one-quarter of the entire wheat fully told. The main thing is that the work is being done and that the museum tates lying east of the Mississippi River is taking its rightful place among the

museums of the world. It may be urged that even in the ba they were obtained either exceptionally from outsiders or through the grace provides its science from the resources of its own organization.

An Australian Transcontinental.

To the American of middle age the familiar appearance. Latest of all con-The States lying south of the Ohio and to ocean railroad. At the very outhe Potomac, with Arkansas, Louisiana, set of the undertaking the projecthe manner in which they app bout 11 per cent. of our total wheat difficulty of the Great Victorian Desert. rvest, and the small crops of that East from Port Augusta in South Ausmaterially reduce our aver- tralia, west from Kalgoorlie in West Australia, stretch a thousand miles of at in this region is evident, but the thirst and sand, of sagebrush and salt age crop of the last three years lick, which upon the map appears an honestly like men was soon put an end to en only about 11 bushels an acre. unbroken monotone devoid of names by the board of overseers. It involved m 1876 to 1885 it was about eight or marks. To bridge this is the task of the empire builders who seek to unite

In the barren page of the geography in the doubtful comment of the press this Australian enterprise at once recall us the average of the Minnesota the days when American railroad ald is about what it was twenty-five stopped at the Missouri and dogeared ars ago, and the Kansas yield has atlases buried the whole land from the eased but slightly. California has River to the Rockies and from the Rio roved to the extent of about two Grande to Canada under the forbidding a half bushels an acre. Idaho name of the Great American Desert. advanced from 17.2 bushels for The tales of those who crossed the 1876 to 1885 period to an average of plains in wagons, the authentic reports shels for the last three years. The of the explorers who traversed these ada farmers grow little wheat, but regions, had created the conviction, sustained by the geographer, that what the Sahara was to Africa the Great American Desert was to America. Yet in less than half a century the desert

Something of the same suspicion that last three years was 19 bushels, in drove the American railroad builders parison with 11.9 for 1876 to 1885 forward in the face of apparently insurmountable obstacles has seized the Australians. It is now forty years since GILES, one of the famous Australian explorers, first crossed the arid lands that lie between Kalgoorlie and Port Augusta. To the present day not even a wagon road crosses the desert. Even the transwith Minnesota and North Dakota as continental telegraph line flanks this region by following the southern shore of the total crop, but their average has to have vanished under the attack of the surveyors who have followed the trace to the elaborate bill of fare of hotels of the new line. Already the land has been rescued from the doom of the geographers, and where the maps still number. Three-quarters of the 500 proclaim a desert the preliminary reage of \$9.72 an acre. If Mr. J. J. HILL ports to the Government estimate the

available acreage for sheep farms. The cost of the Australian transcon tinental as fixed in the preliminary reports is \$20,000,000. Of-this sum, moreover, no less than \$3,000,000 is set as did Kansas, Minnesota and North in many places. But if this expense three bushels an acre, and the cash re- to be equipped for a through passenger cate work done in other courses. turn was greater by \$3.65 an acre. Doubt- train daily and a freight train every ss the cost of rent and production was second day. Once the work is commewhat more than \$7.50 an acre, but pleted the time occupied in the transit was not enough more to absorb that of mails from England to Melbourne 1.65. The growers of New York State and East Australia will be shortened rop, and those of Pennsylvania aver- populated West Australia will be placed within reach of reenforcements from the relatively densely populated districts of Victoria and New South Wales.

The new railroad is plainly the most

monwealth of Australia. Its impor-Mississippi and north of the Ohio and tance in the work of unification is obvi-the Potomac is neither a dead nor a ous. Separated now save by long and tedious water voyage, the cities of the two coasts will, after this railroad is completed, be brought into much closer relation with each other. Melbourne, Brisbane and Sydney, moreover, will the experience and the tendency shown be brought nearer to London. As for the transcendent problem of internal development, if the Great Victorian Desert Catalogues as Museum Symptoms. really resembles the Great American The Hudson-Fulton loan exhibition Desert of forgotten fame, the Australian Commonwealth will presently add new States carved out of territory once doomed to permanent infertility.

Harvard's Elective Problem.

The report that Harvard University had adopted a plan restricting the elective system of studies is on the face of it premature. The problem of dealing with the courses of study is the most difficult and most urgent that faces President LOWELL; it is by no means new, because the evils of the chaotic condition into which they have been allowed to drift have been apparent to the faculty and to friends of the university for many years. That they have been resisted feebly is due in part to the slowness with which academic legislators reach decisions, and in part to the reluctance of President ELIOT and the men who aided him in establishing the greatest educational reform of his administration to criticise or announce the defects in their own creation.

Reforms, however desirable, are no imposed on Harvard with the vehein the full sense of the term. Such mence and speed implied in presidential publications are the indication of a ukases. They are usually discussed difficult task silently and effectually for a long time in a leisurely manner by accomplished. The scholars who have a conservative faculty, save when disisen to an especial emergency, and cipline or athletics are involved. When their colleagues, have been steadily at the faculty has finally agreed to decide on something the measure goes to the corporation, a body consisting of the president, treasurer and five fellows, which for some time at least cannot be expected to be in as complete harmony with President LOWELL as it was reputed to be with President ELIOT by the bard of "We Are Seven." Next it is presented to the board of overseers, a body which, with the best of intentions, has proved fatal to the elective system and has diverted it from its natural course. Through all these stages must pass the scheme attributed to President Lowell, which is now under discussion in the Harvard faculty.

The elective system as originally planned had a very short trial. It was drawn, as were GEORGE TICKNOR'S earlier experiments, from the German university ideals. A freshman year of required study was to adapt the young student to his new surroundings; then, within slight limitations, he was to be attendance, free in his employment of less unrestricted, for instructors were paid for specified duties and could not offer courses of study that had not been approved by the faculty. The object was to turn Harvard College into a university with no superstructure of "postgraduate" studies. The doing away with the record of attendance and with marks for recitation was an essential part of the plan. While it lasted the present problem of Australia will have a experiment worked admirably; there was a marked improvement in the continents. Australia is to have its ocean duct of the students and a remarkable change in the quality of their work and at once. If it had been persisted in the dilemma of sacrificing the college to

> never have been presented. The plan of treating the students abandoning the parental authority of the American and English colleges, and leaving the weak, the lazy and the vicious to their natural fate. Liberty became license in some cases, and a few flagrant instances of absence from Cambridge, of wrongdoing that became public, and of failure in studies by well connected youths who had not been prodded enough, led that body to insist on the faculty's resuming its disciplinary functions. A record of attendance. ostensibly for statistical purposes, was reestablished, leading to compulsory presence at exercises of many students: the notation of the results of examinations in letters became almost as precise as the earlier percentage system. and the explicit demand for "frequen tests, led, in the large courses at least, to a succession of hour examinations, interviews with instructors, "theses, written reports and other ingenious devices that turned the student's mind effectively from real study and rational interest to the consideration of marks and passing examinations.

These evils, apparently, Presiden LOWELL has not yet ventured to touch. Neither has he attacked the abuses that have grown naturally out of the avatem as it was cultivated under President ELIOT. Under the best conditions the elective system is costly and wasteful: it may be compared, with all due respect, and ocean steamships, the greater part of which is for the benefit of a very small courses or so at Harvard might be thrown out without attracting the notice of the body of the students. While many courses that are attended by only one or two undergraduates are of the highest scientific value, and the occasional student may be worth more aside to meet the expense of providing! to the world than the throng that crowds water supply. Reservoirs must be built other courses, there are plenty of courses that represent only ephemeral is high, the cost of bridges and viaducts fashions, and there are many more that is correspondingly low. The railroad is are needless because they only duplihigher "graduate" courses have been given largely at the cost of Harvard College and the instructors themselves. These scholars, employed usually for certain specific duties, have given their own time and labor to develop the higher instruction the university called for. The benefit they have conferred is obvious to any one who understands

the Harvard catalogue; one natural consequence, however, has been the estab-lishment of courses that were not

needed, the duplication of others to give every instructor a chance, and in some cases the opportunity for the stu-dent to complete his curriculum with remarkably little mental effort.

It is with the least pressing but per haps most perplexing side of the elec tive problem that President LOWELI has shown himself to be concerned the regulation of the student's choice That at Harvard has not only remained free but has been extended to freshmen and applicants for admission, and has been made to include the great variety of strange subjects that President ELIOT thought admissible to a university that should teach everything. It has been limited by the requirement of a certain proportion of courses that are not elementary if a degree is to be attained. In other universities efforts have been made to group courses in a manner that emed sensible or practical to the faculty, and Harvard now seems ready to follow in their wake.

It would seem to the friends of Harvard and of the elective system that a revision of the whole fabric, pondered by the broad scholarship that planned the original scheme, now enlightened by the experience of forty years, is what is needed, and that President LOWELL will find there rather than in half measires the chance to win his spurs.

Bucolie Virtue.

Occasionally you get a glimpse into the moral exaltation of some of the simple, horny handed farmers upon whose nonest toil and sweat all the greatness and glory of our native land depends, or words to that effect. The Richmond News-Leader is one of many Southern newspapers that have been commenting upon the latest demonstration of the farmer's sensitive integrity:

" Last spring in the Carolinas when it looke cotton acreage was great and the crop basis. Now cotton is selling at fourteen an afteen cents and the farmers refuse to deliver They are breaking their contracts deliberately tracts have been forced into bankruptcy.

" It is safe to say that all these men who refusing to stand to their bargains have given believed and freely said that all the honesty i n the country districts, that the simple minded onest farmer was the one citizen worthy of con-They ignore their own contract.

Another blow at the wanton gambles whom Secretary Wilson has so frequently and freely execrated! The speculators betrayed the innocent farmer into their nets, and lo! the righteous free as air, free in his choice, free in his agriculturist has limed them and is his time. Freedom of instruction was fruitless efforts to escape. Thus again does the untutored, shirt sleeved ingenu of the sand hills impoverish and confute the gaudy highwayman from the cities and the exchanges. So we are enabled to compare the honest farmer with his loudly dressed plunderer, multicolored, close shaven and

Upon this exhibit we proceed to build another structure of bucolic virtue.

A man who distinguished himself spite of royal birth, KARL THEODOR, Duke in Bavaria and Doctor of Medicine, yesterday. Diseatisfied with died routine that pertain to his rank, he gave way to his natural bent, became one of the most skilful oculists in Europe, and the higher instruction would probably for years worked hard in the ch olinic and hospital he had established.

The fatal results of close intermarriage among the WITTRLSBACHS that were manifested in King Lupwio and his lunatic brother seem to have passed over Duke Karl's branch, the former sovereigns in the remnant of the Palatinate, Duke MAXIMILIAN, was a poet and write and brought his family up so simply that all chafed later at the court etiquett that was forced upon them and showed their independent spirit. One sister was the Empress ELIZABETH of Austria. built the Achilleion, another Queen MARIA SOFIA of the Two Sicilies, the defender of Gaeta; a third the Duchess D'ALENÇON, who was burned at the Charity Bazz fire in Paris. Their brother was permitted to turn his striving for strodom of action into a useful and honorable calling that endeared him to the people of Bayaria and of all Germany

Every dollar that could be gathered by the Anti-Saloon League was rushed in and the meet des-perate fight ever known in the State was made to carry the amoudment.—Story of the probabilion While the liquor interests refrained from the use of money in the campaign, we

suppose. The value of horses in Kansas has increa-purfold during the last ten years.—Springi

Naturally. They have become osity in a land of devil wagons.

Former Governor GLENN made two addresser to-day. - Richmond despatch. Only two? Then he isn't well.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Let "laghagh" hitch a spirited young horse to a pretty If he does not discover the "particular purpo f our police cavalry" before Fifty-minth stree reached I will pass the hat for the damages. New YORK, November 30. SDNOMDE.

An Ignorant Foreigner. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: What is a "Spanish War Veteran"? I do not find it in the dictionary. They say I will find it in a pension list, but I do not know where to find one.

NEW YORK, November 30. A Texas Wedding.

From the Palmer Rustler Ned Oats and Miss Sallie Turnip of near town, surprised their many friends by getting married Sunday at the residence of the bride. The Rev. S. B. Sawyer performed the

In the North American Review for December 11. Johnson has a notable poem on Saint discusses the work-Gaudens. Judge Grosscup discusses the work-ing of the trusts and the tariff on the common welfare. Mr. F. C. Penfield describes the renewed commercial spirit of Spain. the Rev. Dr. F. E. h American republics differ, Mr. W. Griffin con-ders the formation of a Canadian navy, and Mr. short story and on medical practice, and a paper on American securities in France by Mr. F. A.

A MAN OF MANY TALENTS. Life and the Friendships of Late Dr. S. R. Elliett.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir. When Dr. Samuel Richard Elliott died at his home in Livingston, Staten Island, October 26. tere was removed from the surface of hings a physician of note, a conversationalist, a poet and musician, an associate almost every personage prominent in the New York of the last two generations, a tudent of humanity, a philanthropist in the ruest sense. He was born in New York city January 31, 1836, in a house on Broadway near Duane street. The eldest son of Dr. Samuel Mackenzie Elliott, who was the cendant of a long line of Highland soldiers and a native of Inverness, Scotland, and of Letitia Irvine, the "blue eyed Irish mother" whom he loved and resembled, in him was united the inheritance of the two great Celtic peoples.

The elder Elliott had come to this country

early in life, winning great success and for-tune as an oculist in the days when such lists were rare and often conten with strong prejudice. Of the men and women of talent who in the '40s and '50s were making history in the arts and sciences tage, scarce one but was numbered among ohn Jacob Astor, Commodore Cornellius torian, Longfellow, Gottschalk, Horace Greeley, James Russell Lowell, N. P. Willis, re Winthrop, Francis G. Shaw and leorge William Curtis. On the hills and long the banks of Staten Island about his father's suburban residence at Livingston and at the paternal country seat on the shores of the Sound near New London, Conn., Dr. Samuel R. Elliott spent his boy-Two typical Scottish homes were orbidding, within bright and cheery. Dr Elliott would confide to the visitor to his New London homestead that when it was while due pains had been taken to erec watch tower on the roof As a boy the younger Elliott was forever

writing quaint verses or composing dreamy melodies. His gifts were noticed by his father's distinguished patients. Gott-schalk, then in the heyday of his celebrity as a pianist and composer, was interested in his musical facility, predicted for him a wonderful future as a musician, and gave lad up in his own family and to train suaded by other friends to send his son en 8 years old, to the Latin school of n Ireland, during which they visited the and Fingal's Cave. Here the folklore and neart athrill with a harmony of sentiment secame his intimate daily companions rett of the Appellate court formed with him a close friendship that endured until Barrett's death, in 1906. Though music and literature were the arts to which he felt a strong calling, he fulfilled his father's dearby taking the complete course at New York Medical College, and although his diploma was withheld until he attained his majority he was duly graduated at the age of 19. To those who after the doctor" could mean but one.

now heehawing at their frantic but in 1858. At the University of Heidelberg that nearly fifty years later a young German "schläger," then champion, called on him to salute a legendary hero—the greatest Afterward he went to the Paris of the Second Empire, of Napoleo The bohemia of the latter '50s which Murger and Du Maurier have been the historians, was Dr. Elliott's own coun-In the Quartier Latin he fell in with ther young American who was attempt ing the entrance examination for the Con-servatory of Music. This applicant failed out Dr. Elliott passed with case an his place. He was already enrolled for the medical course of the Paris hospitals. org before the dawn came up over the and medicine simultaneously, almost to-gether there came to him high honors for his work in the hospitals and for his achieve ments at the Conservatory of Music. The fame of his musical gifts reached the ears of the Empress Eugenie, before whom he improvised, winning the applause of the

improvised, winning the applause of the imperial court.

Next followed walking trips through Spain and through morthern Italy, when Spain was convulsed by the Carlist wars, while Garibaidi was wresting a united Italy from the Austrian. For some weeks Dr. Elliott donned the red shirt of the Garibaidians and marched with a troop of Lombardy soldiery. Later he spent many weeks in Rome and in Flerence. The British and American colonies of celebrities in litera-

from the Austrian. For some weeks Dr. baldians and inarched with a troop of Lombardy soldiery. Later he spent many weeks in Rome and in Flerence. The British and American colonies of celevities in literature, music and art were captivated by his address, his physical graces, his wonderful versatility, and flung their portais wide open to him. In Florence he frequented Mrs. Browning's evenings at the Casa Guidi. One of his favorite reminiscences was of that weement little lady's denunciation of England's attitude toward her beloved land of adoption in Italy's bour of need. "Robert," she would exclaim with a stamp of the foot, 'lam ashamed of my country'; and with such appreciative sympathy as only their artist souls could feel, both Robert and Elizabeth Browning listened to the melodious piano recitals and improvisations of the young virtuoso.

The clash of strife between the States broke in rudely upon these barmonies. Before hostilities began Dr. Elliott had returned home. With the assistance of his three sons and with his daughter acting as "enrolling officer," the elder Elliott raised at his own expense the "Seventy-ninth Highlanders," made up principally of the "red headed Macs with a bad temper," for whom they advertised, and with the father as Colonel and the three sons in the ranks the "Seventy-ninth Highlanders," marched out of New York to the skiri of the pipes, barelegged and in tarten. The younger Dr. Elliott soon became First Lieutenant, then Captain of Company k of this regiment. Secretary of War Simon Cameron, who was the father's intimate friend, offered the son an important commission, which the latter declined. During 18t; he served as assistant surgeon in the Sixty-third New York, in the "Irish Brigade." In 1834 he was surgeon in the Fifth Heavy Artillery, which post he held until he was mustered out at the close of the war. He saw the conflict from build Run to Appomatox and took honorable part in thirty engagements.

While home in New London on a furlough in 1853, after being wounded in batt

fered during all his later life. Under a hurtling fire he swam his horse across the Shenandoah River, towing after him with the aid of a swimmling orderly a raft load of wounded men. During the last year of the war his division was forced to retreat and was immured in the "Valley of Humiliation," among the denuded mountain wilds of Virginia. Mortal starvation was a daily occurrence. He shared the hardships of the rank and file, his brave spirit and example heartening his comrades to endure to the last. A friend once asked him what he lived on during this privation. "Oh "he

in the literary and dramatic productions which flowed from his pen. He and his chum, later Justice Barrett, then a young lawyer, composed several sermone which were preached by a leading divine as his

own and which became famous for their literary qualities and profound theological erudition. Here as elsewhere Dr. Elliott's humanity and versatility made him the pre-ferred companion of the rising generation of celebrities. "Praff's, just below Bleecker the initiated hinted at a condition of beatitude rather than a mere name." Artemu Ward, America's greatest humorist, wa one of this joyous band, as was Fitz-Jame O'Brien and 'Private-Miles O'Reilly (Charles G. Halpine), George Arnold, Henry Clapp, Edmund Clarence Stedman, thilibusters Henningson and General Devereaux, the soldiers Bob Whest, Colone Thomas and Albert Pike. Then there wer Professor Youmans and his room mat Walt Whitman, whom Dr. Elliott describes as "a big, stoutish man, rugged of mien and Wait Whitman, whom Dr. Elliott described as "a big, stoutish man, rugged of mien and uncouth as to attire, although of late he had discarded the red shirt (which was already as famous as that of Garibaldi) for a more befitting garment of army gray. This change was in token of his hospital service at the front. Right fondly did 'the boys' refer to the 'good gray poet' in quoting the lines, then new, from Tennyson's 'Idyls':

With the older men of prominence ere rather his father's friends Dr. snewed his intimate association ather's offices, later his own. They never by place, on the ground

a boy the younger Elliott was forever in guaint verses or composing dreamy lies. His gifts were noticed by his r's distinguished patients. Gottak, then in the heyday of his celebrity pianist and composer, was interested musical facility, predicted for him a crful future as a musician, and gave essons. Longfellow offered to bring tid up in his own family and to train for a literary career. Though the then refused, later he was periad by other frigands to send his son, years old, to the Latin school of the Marian er and sister for a prolonged sojourn seam of Donegal, the Giant's Causeway fingal's Cave. Here the folklore and yo for the Celtic bards set the boy's athrill with a harmony of sentiment never ceased to vibrate through his In Boston and later in New York Columbia grammar school and Columbia grammar school and Columbia for the Giant's Causeway fingal's Cave. Here the folklore and yo fingal's Cave. Here the folklore and yo fingal's Cave. Here the folklore and the Celtic bards set the boy's athrill with a harmony of sentiment never ceased to vibrate through his In Boston and later in New York Columbia grammar school and Columbia for the Giant's Causeway for the Celtic bards set the boy's athrill with a harmony of sentiment never ceased to vibrate through his in timate daily companions, is time the late Justice George C. Barrif the Appellate court formed with him the friendship that endured until Bardeath, in 1906. Though music and the wide scope afforded to his many death, in 1906. Though music and the wide scope afforded to his many death, in 1906. Though music and the wide scope afforded to his many death, in 1906. Though music and the wide scope afforded to his many death, in 1906. Though music and the wide scope afforded to his many death, in 1906. Though music and the wide scope afforded to his many death, in 1906. Though music and the wide scope afforded to his many death, in 1906. Though music and the wide scope afforded to his many death, in 1906. Though music and the patient in the careany and then

wide scope afforded to his many

ionorous tones of hers and to begin her reat American career.

Dr. Elliott was one of the first to use music herapeutically, and with marked success repeatedly employed his wonderful talent is a musician to assist or even replace the action of medicines or surgery. To a "sympathetic" patient nothing was more usual han the prescription of a week or two at the Elliott country place near New London, where the open air life, the enjoyment of Madame" Elliott's unrivalled cuisine, and above all the magic of Dr. Elliott's music, his speech and his very presence, banished disease.

and skill, and on one occasion Dr. Elliott carried five of them up a long and steep flight of stairs. The writer still remembers the sense of entire security when, as a sturdy youngster of six or seven. Dr. Elliott held him in the palm of his hand on his outstretched arm. While strolling through Washington Square Dr. and Mrs. Elliott once noticed a ruffian annoying a lady. Dr. Elliott knocked the man down without a word, then strolled on with his wife, unperturbed and imperturbable. "The manly art of self-defence" was his special hobby, and he had been heard to lament, half jocularly, half plaintively, that circumstances had prevented him from becoming a professional puglist. His skill would indeed have warranted it. Billy Clarke, a fistic champion of the 70s, was the companion of his boxing bouts.

Antithesis was his delight, and in it he frolicked with Pucklike playfulness. Some trivial revelation of human contradiction, weakness or frailty—especially of the cant and hypocrisy his soul abhorred—would often inspire the humorous application of some of the classical lore with which his brain was stored, or elicit the quotation from memory of pages of Byron, Tennyson, Shakespeare or Dante. Charles A. Dana once tested this memory for quotations, but never caught him tripping. Once he had read a poem that appealed to him it became part of him and never left him. Thus with music; when he had heard an opera he would return home and repeat it in its entirety—sometimes as it should have been and had not been rendered.

it in its entering the property of the propert

feeling.
Few have possessed more fully the Ceitic gift of expression, whether through the medium of literary and conversational talent enriched with erudition and supplemented by wide experience of men, race and events and by peculiar exactness of observation, or through the llanguage of music, spoken as by one of the elect.

NEW YORK, November 30.

E. D. D.

From the London Daily News.

il of Hogarth House, Colonel Shipway has and to those who appreciate the power of the illus-trious artist who lived there. Several years ago the old place was threatened with demolition at the hands of the builder. To save it from such a fate Colonel Shipway bought it and Judiele restored such parts as were falling into decay.
When the garden in front of the house fourished in the old days and the children of me neighborhood gathered under the ancient mult to feast by the artist's hos fruit, Chiswick was not a labyrinth of sad streets. From the bay window on the second story the view was of fields of waving grass and green lanes down to the river. This room was a favorite of Hogarth's, in the window of which he used to sit out his powerful pictorial satires. The oak pan-elied rooms and the freplaces are still as he left them, and the furniture is in keeping with them, and the furniture is in keeping with at the foreigner, he was taken to jail with offender, but he was happy in spite of all and enjoy the peaceful scene before him or think the garden is protected in its decrepitude by stout from chains, and in a corner of the garden still

ART IN PHILADELPHIA. Philadelphia, the home of magnificent private art collections, of the Wilstach allery and the Pennsylvania Academ egan its autumnal season with an exist bition at the Art Club, South Broad street, and the joint exhibition of the Miniaturister and the Water Color Club; the eighth nnual show of the former, the seventh of the latter. The gallery of the Art Club is cosy, not large; it is peculiarly adapted for the display of intimate casel pictures. It is somewhat difficult to socure perspective for the conventional size in exhibition work Even Robert Henri's The Blue Kimono" is a trifle out of keyn the sense of bigness-with the rest of the exhibits. It naturally holds the place of honor, for it is, as we all remember a striking subject strikingly handled. Many of the pictures are old friends in a new and agreeable setting. Birge Har. rison's "Morning," Charles Warren Eaton's Edge of the Dunes," William Sartain's

Waste Lands," Charles Melville Dewey's Fishermen's Houses," Paul Dougherty's Mañana," a sketch by the late J. R. wachtman, Howard Russell Butler's Long Island Landscape"; "March Snow," by W. Elmer Schoffeld; Daniel Garber's by W. Elmer Schoffeld; Daniel Garber's "In Winter," Childe Hassam's "Northwest Wind," Frank W. Benson's "Head" of a Girl with a Veil"; "A Winter After-noon," by Elmer Livingston MacRae." Autumn Bower," by Jerome Myers; Arthur Hoeber's "The Rocks," portraits by Philip onceived "Morning Shadows." by Willard Metcalf, Ernest Lawson's strong, forthright impression of the "Harlem River from Washington Heights." James Me-Whistler's "Study in Rose and Brown," a portrait of a girl, loosely and effectively handled by Colin Campbell Cooper, William M. Paxton's exceedingly clever presentment of a girl combing her nair-these and others equally strong are truly characteristic. There are 107 ex-hibits. The jury of admission and hanging is Hugh H. Breckenridge, W. W. Git. christ, Jr., Carroll S. Tyson, Jr., C. Morris

At the Water Club Exhibition in the spacious galleries of the Pennsylvania' Academy of Fine Arts "Shadows," by Thomas P. Anschutz, has the prime place profile, stands before the keyboard of a pianoforte. With her left hand she taps the keys, her right hand resting on her hip. The modelling and color are convincing. the composition full of sentiment, even though no title had been supplied. You may always depend upon this veteran artist to make a bullseye. As a whole the exhibition is more interesting because nore varied than the show recently held on West Fifty-seventh street, New York. Hera mann Dudley Murphy's "Sails," Blanches Dillaye's "Moonlight," with its procession of ghostly trees. Alice Schille's impresnistic and vivid group, the "Paris Zoo." by James Hopkins, the children of Adam Emory Albright, the aristocratic portrait sketch in oil by May Hallowell Loud, Hilda Belcher's "Auburn and White," familiar to her New York admirers; Edward Dufner's charming "Summer Eve-ning"—nudes, near a pool—Charles Warren Eaton's finely felt, finely toned "Lake Como," Mary Cassatt's green brown child Groll's "Arizona," Dodge McKnight's, Mexican bits, Tony Nell's "Two Jap Parasols," and several of Maurice Barrendergast's brilliant color spots, radi ant with vitality, not to mention hundreds, of other offerings, go to the making of

Young and Alexander S. Calder.

an enjoyable afternoon's ramble.

In the miniature show there are works of Mrs. J. Madison Taylor - who also contrib utes an introduction of the catalogue—Sarah Yocum McFadden, Amy Otis, A. M. Archambault, Josephine Baker, Katharine Cohen, Rhoda Holmes Nicholls. Charlotte Saint Gaudens exhibits a portrait of Percy Mackaye. Mary Estelle Rice's Brittany Nurses" hangs near enough the Prendergast pictures to have, seem Oddly enough, Dr. Elliott valued his ingly, caught some of their glow; Alexrecht" and "Unloading the Barges Bruges" are, with his other Dutch and Venetian pictures, distinguished by his accustomed brio and veracity.

> MAN'S DAY IN COURT. The Paltry Gibes of a Few Misguided Reactionaries.

THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT now rule socjety, the men and all. They can rob their creditors by law and escape the conse-They can and often do shod over the simplest rights and the most cherished feelings of others and suffer no rebuke worth the name and lose no standing among their own or the other sex. They can commit crime with the definite re-

tainty that there are a hundred chances to one that they will not be punished for it—that is to say. If they have a passable shape, fair eyes and an impudent expression. They can make life a-hell on earth for their husbands and family, and if one of the latter makes a protest that is a little ore forcible than polite, every one takes pains rush to the defence of the "poor woman." o rush to the defence of the "poor woman."

In view of the facts, just what grievance is it that the Howling Sisterhood is desirous of amou-ing by the obtainment of the ballot? Please, now, Sorores Furlose, tell us without cailing names or screaming; speak good English, and in your he question of BROOKLYN, November 30.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I don't know whether it is true that we women are all brutes and liars, as stated by a correspondent of your, but I fear it is only too true that we are all snobs. Have you remarked when one of us makes a lucky "catch," or something of that sort, how she will proceed to crow over or humiliate her less fortunate sites? down and worship rank—even sham rank!

I believe if we had the suffrage one of the first things we would do would be to vote for the first troduction of titles.

ALICE.

NEW YORK, November 30. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I SAW & oman voluntarily move up and make reother woman in a street car last night don't believe it, send over a reperter and I'll show him the blue pencil mark I made inside my cuff to make sure I wasn't dreaming.

BROOKLYN, November 29. OUDEN NEMO. Patriotism in Mexico.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: Have you ever been in the city of Mexico on Independence. Day, September 16? If you have not you use doubtedly do not know what true patriotism is. Men, women and children assemble, form their and go marching through the principal streets to the rhythm of the music, drums beating, home blowing, and they laughing, shouting and singing, "Viva Mexico!" they unanimously cry at the

top of their voices so that everybody may know Once I heard a foreigner insult the flag of Mesico, whose emblem is the fighting eagle. An indian flew out from among the crowd, grasped him by the throat and nearly strangled him to death. The officers of the law were obliged to interfere, trying to calm him down, but it was all in vain. The Indian struggled, ground his sockets, and he freed himself from them. Catel ing the foreigner in a tight embrace he threw him on the ground, knocked two or three teeth from his jaw with an uppercut blow, landed him one the nose, and gave him a black eye. Finally he was overpowered by se

at the foreigner, he was taken to jail with the offender. but he was happy in spite of all be see that he had given his enemy such a

Many other instances similar to this could be told. Suffice is to say that a foreigner must be present on that occasion to have an the patriotism that refins supreme in the the Artecs. Greens of